BOMBAY COURIER.

VOL. XXI.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1811. [NUMBER 960.

IT has been Refolved, that all Advertiſements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary to Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authoriſed to publiſh them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and muſt be deemed to convey official Notification of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the ſame manner as if they were particularly ſpecified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom ſuch Orders and Reſolutions have a Reference

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ſt SEPTEMBER, 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

FORT WILLIAM,

Public Department, January 2, 1811.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all the Promiſſory Notes of this Government, ſtanding on the General Regiſter of this Preſidency, from No. 2 to No. 500, of 1810-11, will be diſcharged at the General Treaſury, on Thurſday the 14th of February next, on which day the Intereſt thereon will ceaſe.

Publiſhed by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council,

(Signed) H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

(A True Copy)
H. ST. G. TUCKER,
Sec. to the Govt.

Publiſhed by Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

J. FARISH,
Deputy Sec. to Govt.

BOMBAY CASTLE,
23d January 1811.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT.

Sale of Preſents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT at noon on Wedneſday next, the 30th Inſtant, will be diſpoſed of by Public Auction, near the Tamarind Tree, one Horſe, on account of the Honorable Company.

By Order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,

JOHN WILLIAMS,
Civil Pay-maſter.

BOMBAY CIVIL PAY OFFICE,
THE 22TH JANUARY 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On MONDAY next, the 28th Inſtant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
WILL BE SOLD
BY AUCTION,
AT THE ARSENAL,
Sundry Unſerviceable Condemned
ORDNANCE STORES
BELONGING TO THE
HONORABLE COMPANY.

LISTS whereof may be ſeen at this Office. The lots to be paid for, and cleared away immediately, or reſold at the riſk and expence of the firſt purchaſer.

W. SMITH,
BOMBAY Commiſſary of Stores.

COMMISSARY'S OFFICE,
16TH JANUARY 1811.

By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Mil. Board.

A CARD.

TO be diſpoſed of by Lottery an Aſſortment of Diamonds and other valuable Jewellery; a faſhionable Chariot with a pair of handſome Horſes and Harneſs and ſome valuable Paintings.

The Scheme of the above may be ſeen at Meſſrs. J, MITCHELL & Co.'s, where the Tickets are alſo deliverable.

Bombay, January 26th 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY the 30th January,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT THE
MILITARY STORES
NEAR THE TOWN BARRACKS,
Sundry Unſerviceable Condemned
BARRACK STORES,
BELONGING TO THE
HON'BLE COMPANY.

A liſt whereof may be ſeen at my Office, the lots to be paid for, and carried away immediately or reſold at the riſk of the firſt purchaſer.

FRAS. WARDEN,
Barrack Maſter.

BOMBAY,
BARRACK MASTER'S OFFICE.
23d January 1811.
By Order of the Military Board,
W. NEWNHAM,
Secretary.

In the Will of ANGUS GRANT, Eſq. deceaſed, late a Major in the Honorable Company's Service.

PROBATE of the laſt Will and Teſtament of the ſaid deceaſed being committed by the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay to JOHN LECKIE, WILLIAM KENNEDY and MICHAEL KENNEDY of Bombay Eſqrs. Executors in India therein named, all perſons concerned in the ſaid eſtate are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 25th day of January 1811.

TYRRELL,
PROCTOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALE BY AUCTION
AT VERSOVAH CANTONMENTS.
On MONDAY the 4th of February next,
THE EFFECTS
OF THE LATE
LIEUT. GEORGE WALTER,
OF THE
1ſt Battalion 6th Regiment N. I.
CONSISTING OF

SOME Wearing Apparel, Books, &c.
A Double Barrelled Fowling Piece.
A Pair of Piſtols in a Caſe; and
A Subaltern's Marquee.

By Order of Captain J. C. McClintock commanding.

J. L. SNODGRASS,
Adjutant.

VERSOVAH,
25th January 1811.

Mr. THOMAS KIRBY,

FARRIER.

MOST reſpectfully informs the Gentlemen of the ſettlement, that he is removed from the houſe at Girgon into the houſe next to his former houſe at Serampore.

Bombay 26th January 1811.

Advertiſement.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 30th Inſt.
WILL BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT
Meſſrs. Mitchell & Co.'s
AUCTION ROOMS.

A large aſſortment of Queen's Ware, Glaſs Ware of various deſcriptions, &c. &c.

Alſo, a few Antique Hanging Lamps, with various other articles.

Bombay, January 26th 1811.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1811.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 15, JAN. 1811.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to notify that in future no charges will be admitted by this Government for the conveyance of the Cloathing of His Majeſty's Regiments to the Head Quarters of the Corps, wherever ſtationed, ſince all charges of that nature fall to be defrayed by Colonels of the reſpective Regiments.

Bombay Caſtle, 17, January 1811.

Mr. Alexander Adamſon, having produced a certificate of his appointment as a Cadet of Infantry to this Preſidency the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to admit him on the Strength of the Eſtabliſhment accordingly.

Bombay Caſtle, 18, January 1801.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for General information the ſubjoined Extracts of two letters from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 29th and 31ſt Auguſt laſt.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 29th of Auguſt 1810.

PARA. 3d. The undermentioned Officers have our permiſſion to remain, till the departure of the firſt ſhips of next Seaſon viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Woodington,
Captain Janics Lighton,
" Andrew Aitcheſon,
Lieutenant David Barr,
Mr. David Carnegie,
Mr. Aſſiſtant Surgeon Rogers,

PARA. 4th. The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to retire from the Company's Service viz.

Major John Harding 1ſt Auguſt 1810.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated 31ſt Auguſt 1810.

PARA. 2d. An act of Parliament having been paſſed in the laſt Seſſion authorizing and directing that at all Courts Martial the Members ſhould be ſworn and the witneſſes examined upon oath; and His Majeſty having been pleaſed, under the authority conveyed by that act, to frame additional Articles of War, for the better Government of our Forces, we tranſmit, in the Packet, a correct Copy of the ſaid Articles for your information and guidance.

GEORGE R.

Additional articles of War for the better Government of the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies.

SECTION 12.

Adminiſtration of Juſtice.

ART. 21ſt. President of Courts Martial other than General Courts-Martial to adminiſter oaths to Members. — In all Trials by any Courts Martial (other than General Courts Martial) the perſon appointed to be Preſident thereof, ſhall adminiſter to each of the other Members thereof the following oaths.

OATH. " You ſhall well and truly try and determine according to your evidence the matter now before you " So help you God.

J. A. B. do Swear that I will duly adminiſter Juſtice according to the rules and articles for the better Government of the Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England, Trading to the Eaſt Indies, and according to an act of Parliament now in force, for the puniſhment of mutiny and deſertion of Officers and Soldiers in the Service of the United Company of Merchants of England Trading to the Eaſt Indies, or at the Iſland of Saint Helena, without partiality, favor, or affection, and if any doubt ſhall ariſe, which is not explained by the ſaid Articles or act of Parliament, according to my Conſcience the beſt of my underſtanding and the cuſtom of War in the like caſes " So help me God.

Appointment of Preſident. — And as ſoon as the ſaid oaths ſhall have been adminiſtered by the Preſident to the other Members; any one of the ſaid Members ſhall adminiſter the ſaid Oaths to the Preſident and the Preſident of every Court Martial other than a General Court Martial not being under the rank of a Captain ſhall be appointed by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, Detachment or Brigade or the Governor or Commander of the Garriſon, Fort Caſtle or Barrack directing ſuch Court Martial.

Act. 22d. Evidence to be given on Oath. — All perſons who give evidence before any General other Court Martial are to be examined upon Oath.

Bombay Caſtle, 21; January 1811.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleaſed to publiſh for General information the following Regulations enacted by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors reſpecting paſſage money to be paid by their ſeveral Servants at the different Preſidencies to and from India.

At a Court of Directors, held on Wedneſday the 11th July 1810.

RESOLVED,

That the following Regulations be eſtabliſhed, reſpecting the paſſage and accommodation of perſons of the undermentioned deſcriptions, to and from India, on the ſhips in the company's ſervice, viz.

FOR THE PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the undermentioned ſums, for the paſſage and accommodation at their tables of gentlemen proceeding to India, in the Company's Service, at their own expence, in the following ſtations.

General Officers	£ 250
Gentlemen of Council or Colonels	200
Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Senior Merchants, Junior ditto, Factors	150
Captains	125

That the Commanders be abſolutely reſtrained from demanding more than the following ſums, for the paſſage and accommodation at their tables of perſons proceeding to India, *in the Company's Service*, in the following ſtations, viz.

Writters	£ 110	including charter-party allowance to the Owners.
Subalterns	110	
Aſſiſtant Surgeons	95	exclusive of charter-party allowance to the Owners.
Cadets	95	

That the Third Mates be likewiſe reſtrained from demanding more than the ſum of £55, for the accommodation of any Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, who may proceed at their meſs to India, exclusive of the charter-party allowance to the owners.

That in order more effectually to prevent more than the allowances aforeſaid being taken from Writers, Subaltern Officers, Aſſiſtant Surgeons, and Cadets, the ſeveral ſums ſtipulated for the outwards bound paſſage of thoſe perſons, whether the two latter ſhall be at the Capt. table or Third Mate's meſs; ſhall be paid by them, reſpectively, to the Paymaſter of Seamen's Wages; and the order for the reception of any perſon, in either of thoſe ſtations, on board any of the ſhips in the Company's ſervice, ſhall not be delivered, until they ſhall have produced the Paymaſter's receipt for the amount ſo ordered to be paid him: and that the ſeveral allowances, hereby directed to be depoſited in his hands, be paid to the Commander, or to the Third Mate, or their reſpective agents, properly authorized to receive the ſame.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following ſums, for the accommodation at their tables of Officers, *in His Majeſty's Service*, proceeding to India in the following ſtations, viz.

General Officers	£ 225	exclusive of the charter party allowance to the Owners, paid by the Company.
Colonels	185	
Lieutenant Colonels	135	
Majors	135	
Captains & Surgeons	110	
Subalterns & Aſſiſtant Surgeons	95	

FOR THE PASSAGE FROM INDIA.

That the Commanders of the Company's Ships be not permitted to demand more than the following ſums for the paſſage and accommodation at their tables, from India, of Officers, either in His Majeſty's or the Company's Service, who ſhall be returning to Europe, either on ſick certificate of military duty, viz.

	From Bengal. Sicca Rupees	From Madras. Arcot Rupees	From Bombay Bombay Rupees
Lieut. Col.	2,500	2,500	2,500
Majors	2,500	2,500	2,500
Captains	2,000	2,000	2,000
Subalterns	1,500	1,500	1,500

and that the Commanders do, upon no account, refuſe to receive the ſums herein-ſtated, for the paſſage and accommodation of gentlemen of the above deſcription, from India, reſpectively.

That the Commanders of the Company's *Regular Ships* be each conſtrained to receive on board their reſpective ſhips at leaſt two Officers, of the deſcription above-mentioned, returning to Europe, and that the larboard third part of the great cabin, with the paſſage to the quarter gallery taken off, be appropriated to their accommodation.

That the Commanders of the Company's Extra Ships ſhall be likewiſe conſtrained to receive on board one Officer returning to Europe, of the before-mentioned deſcription, and that ſuch Officer be accommodated with a cabin on the ſtarboard ſide, abaft the Chief Mate's cabin, and abreaſt of the ſpirit room, of not leſs dimenſions than ſeven feet long and ſix feet wide.

That in the event of the return of the whole of one of His Majeſty's regiments to Europe, the Governments in India ſhall in ſuch caſe, allot the whole, or ſuch part of the great cabin of each ſhip, for the accommodation of the Officers, as the Government may deem proper, due notice thereof being given to the Commanders; and that the ſums to be paid for the paſſage of each Officer be the ſame as thoſe above ſtated for Officers returning on military duty.

That the Commanders be not permitted to demand more than the following ſums, for the paſſage and accommodation at their tables from India, of the following gentlemen, who ſhall be certified by the Governor and Council to be under the neceſſity of returning to England viz.

	From Bengal Sicca Rupees	From Madras Arcot Rupees	From Bombay Bombay Rupees
Factors	2,000	2,000	2,000
Writers	1,500	1,500	1,500

That in caſe any Commander ſhall, by any ways or means, directly or indirectly, either in England or India, take or receive any further ſum or ſums of money, or other gratuity or ſatisfaction, for the paſſage of any Writer, Subaltern Officer, Aſſiſtant Surgeon, or Cadet, to or from India, ſuch Commander ſhall forfeit and pay to the Company, for the uſe of Poplar Hoſpital, treble the ſum ſo taken beyond the ſums before mentioned; and, for the purpoſe of making himſelf liable to and ſecuring ſuch payment, the Commander of every ſhip in the Company's Service ſhall, before he is ſworn in, give bond to the Company, in the penalty of one thouſand pounds.

That if any Third Mate ſhould, directly or indirectly either demand or receive from any Aſſiſtant Surgeon or Cadet, accommodated at his meſs, a larger ſum than the rate fixed by theſe regulations, he be fined treble the amount of the exceſs, for the uſe of Poplar Hoſpital; and that ſuch fine be deducted from his wages, or his account of private trade, as the Court may direct.

That the ſeveral ſums above mentioned be eſtabliſhed for the paſſage outward and homeward, of the ſeveral perſons of the deſcriptions before ſtated; and that the ſame do apply only to ſuch accommodations as thoſe perſons are reſpectively entitled to, under the exiſting regulations of the Company: and that any additional accommodation or cabin may be agreed for with the Commander, and paid for ſeparately, without being conſidered as a deduction from the ſum fixed by the Court for the paſſage money of each perſon.

WILLIAM RAMSAY,
Secretary.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. NEWNHAM,
Sec. to Govt.

As no official account has yet been publiſhed of the capture of the Iſle of France, it may not be unintereſting to our readers to be put in poſſeſſion of ſome additional private accounts which have been received, though in fact they add nothing of importance to the intelligence already given in our Extra Courier of the 21ſt inſtant.

With this view we have reprinted what has appeared in the Madras Journals and have publiſhed the following extracts from a letter written by an officer ſerving with the forces.

"We had to wait until the 22d of laſt month, (Nov.) for the junction of the other fleets, non of which had arrived except the Bourbon diviſion, with the flank battalion Europeans, flank battalion Natives and the 69th Regiment. With theſe the General ſailed on the 22d, determined to try the event of an attack on the Iſland; but we were fortunately joined, the very day we ſailed, by the Bengal diviſion. The General went on before us to make his arrangements, and having brought up the blockading ſquadron with the flank battalion on board them, rejoined us juſt within ſight of the Iſland on the 27th.

All arrangements having been previouſly made and the troops brigaded we ſtood towards the Coin de Mire, a Rock ſome diſtance from Cannonier point and, when cloſe to it, bore up and ſtood in ſhore, where we found good anchorage and a tolerably good beach. The place had been of courſe previouſly reconnoitred; and the enemy not knowing to the laſt moment our point of debarkation, there was not a ſoul to oppoſe us, though the beach, if defended, would have been a very difficult job to have forced. The uſual channel for ſhips paſſing this end of the Iſland is outſide the Coin and conſequently until we bore up, they could not imagine where our landing would be. The troops were brigaded as follows: The reſerve under Lieut. Col. Keating; Flank battalion (compoſed of 12th and 33d flank companies, the two companies of the 56th and a company of the 14th and 89th detachments) 84th Regiment and Capt. Imlach's detachment. The 1ſt brigade under Col. Picton, compoſed of 12th and 22d Regiments and right wing of Madras Volunteer batt. The 2d ditto under Colonel Gibbs, of the 59th.—300 of the 89th and a company of the 87th (which came in the Niſus) formed into a battalion under Major Butler of the 89th, with the left wing of the Madras Volunteer battalion. The the third brigade under Colonel Kelſo, of the 14th Regiment and 2d Bengal Volunteers, 4th brigade under Col. M'Leod, of the 69th and Madras Native flank battalion with 300 marines. 5th under Colonel Smith, with the 65th, a troop of the 25th Dragoons and the 1ſt Bengal Volunteers; amounting in the whole to about 9,500 men. With theſe, about 1 P. M. on the 29th, we commenced our debarkation and in the courſe of the day the whole were landed. Col. Smith was left with his brigade and all the ſepoys to bring on the Stores &c. in the morning; and with the Europeans the General commenced his march about half paſt four in the evening. The road for the firſt three miles lay along the coaſt towards Cannouier point, when having got within gun ſhot of the battery Malartie our road turned directly through a wood which lies between the coaſt and the high road leading from Port Louis into the interior of the country on that ſide.

The only anxiety the General had was to get thro' it the ſame day on which the ſhips anchored, in order to leave the enemy no time to occupy it, which he completely effected after a moſt diſagreeable and fatiguing march of about ſeven miles, the laſt four being through a moſt thick impenetrable wood full of bruſhwood and capable of being defended by a few men. Had we left the enemy time, he might have even ſet the wood on fire, which their picquet did attempt to do, but ineffectually. This picquet was poſted at the opening of the wood, and our advance come ſo ſilently on them, that they appear to have been completely taken by ſurpriſe. Lieut. Colonel Keating who was at the head of the flank battalion had here a ſword run thro' the calf of his leg. They fired and wounded Lieut. Aſhe of the 12th, killed two men of the flank companies and wounded two or three more. We encamped for the night and lay upon our arms, but loſt a number of men thro' fatigue and the want of water; the day was extremely ſultry and cloſe, and not a drop of water was to be had—Captain Yates of the City of London Indiaman, who came with the army for his amuſement, was knocked up, almoſt before we exenterend the jungle, and died on the ſpot, as did on Lieut. Dove of the 14th regiment—Next morning (the 30th) we continued our march thro' a highly cultivated country and took up our ground cloſe to the powder mills on the banks of a ſmall river called the Pamplemouſſes which we kept in our front about a mile.

Notwithſtanding this march was only five miles, we felt it fatiguing and the men ſuffered from want of water, for although the country is cultivated, the houſes are far from the road, and are only ſupplied with water from ſmall wells, which are ſoon exhauſted and which tired the men running off from the road to get at them ſo much, that many went without water ſooner than encreaſe their fatigue—We were not interrupted the whole day and, having gained a good poſition, we halted, in order to allow the rear guard to join us, which they did about ſun ſet, having marched from the landing place and left many men on the ground from the oppreſſive heat and want of water; even our little Regiment were knocked up, although hardy dogs in general, and the Bengaleſe never ſuffered ſo much in their own country from fatigue and ſun as they did in this—On the afternoon of this day, the enemy made their appearance with a party of Cavalry and rifle men to reconnoitre; and we have ſince learnt that De Caen was there himſelf and had his boot ſhot through. The country in front of our camp being full of hollows, our picquets did not ſee them till they were cloſe upon them, and being ſo ſurpriſed they fell back, but the 59th rifle men being ſent to their aſſiſtance, they advanced and the enemy retired; the 12th and 84th had each two or three killed and wounded—The powder mills here are fine large buildings and in good order; the party in charge had only juſt left it, and in a great hurry, as we got a good ſupply of bullocks in the ſtables.

The next day (1ſt) we advanced at day light, and ſoon met the enemy's picquets, who fired; and we puſhed on two miles, and found the bridge at the river Du Tombeau had been attempted to be deſtroyed, but the enemy, ſeemingly not expecting us to puſh on ſo rapidly, had only time to take off a few planks, and we found the beams, which were laid lengthwiſe, ſo broad, that we had no difficulty in getting acroſs, and the guns got over at the bottom of the river with ſome difficulty. They fired a few ſhot at us here and killed Major O Keefe of the 12th Regiment, and killed and wounded a few men,—Three miles further, at the foot of the Long mountain, we were not diſappointed in finding a few of the enemy poſted to annoy us—they drew up two parties, one on the left of the road with three guns and another on the right with two. The country being very cloſe and full of hollows & patches of thorny jungle, theſe parties were not diſcovered by our advance [who were too much taken up, in driving the enemy's picquets before them to obſerve them,] until they were paſſed; when the enemy opened their fire on the left, but the flankers puſhing on ſoon drove them away, killing and wounding a good many; but we had a ſevere loſs in the death of Colonel Campbell of the 33d who commanded the flank battalion. In the mean time a party on the right opened their fire of grape and muſquetry, after a ſmart action the enemy retired to their lines, leaving the guns in our poſſeſſion. The enemy's loſs muſt have been upwards of a hundred. General Vandemarſh ſecond in command headed this party; a Lieutenant Col. of artillery, of theirs had his thigh broke. We purſued them conſiderably within range of their ſhot* and were obliged to take up our final poſition a little more in the rear, juſt out of gun ſhot, where we ſtill remain, our left reſting on the Long Mountain.

The next day (the 2d) we remained in our lines to give the men a days reſt, and for the purpoſe of reconoitring the lines, and batteries Du Mat which is the one that commands them; and had they not ſent out to treat, I fancy, we ſhould have tried to ſtorm the battery Du Mat in the courſe of the night; and which once in our poſſeſſion would have commanded all the reſt and, altho' I have not yet been in town, by all the accounts we have, we ſhould have had but little difficulty in carrying it, ſo much has the ſtrength of this place been magnified; it is perfectly open to the rear, and we ſhould have had no other obſtacle to oppoſe our ſucceſs but a ſteep hill not very lofty but covered with looſe round ſtones and bruſh wood; we ſhould of courſe have loſt ſome men by the fire the batteries, but not ſo as to ſtop our progreſs. The enemy, as I have already mentioned, ſent out a flag of truce, and in the night between the 2d and 3d the buſineſs was finiſhed by a capitulation, the terms of which I have not heard, but the troops go direct to France. The returns make out 1400 regulars, as for the militia it is ſaid that they actually have between 20 and 25,000 on paper, but very few came in, and thoſe that did mutinied and left the garriſon, to the number of 1500, on the night we took up our ground.

On the evening of the 2d the ſame day the flag of truce came out, the Cape diviſion arrived, and it is generally underſtood come in for their ſhare of the prize money, which will come to very little between ſo many people; the army now conſiſts of 11,000, beſides the Navy. We remain on our preſent ground until all the arrangements are made for the troops, returning to India, to embark Col Gibbs with his brigade is in the town and the men of war are in the harbour. The French priſoners are embarking this day (6th December) and our returns and diſtributions are making out. The 12th remain here and are gone round to the S. E. Diſtrict. The 72d and 87th alſo remain, with the two battalions of Bengal Volunteers. The 84th return to Bomba all the reſt to India.

* * * * * *

We have taken five or ſix frigates and I believe a good deal of property but I don't calculate much upon our ſhares. The French ſeem to be well enough pleaſed with the change—all their ſhops are open already"

The following Extract from another letter written before the capture of the place will ſhow that that event muſt have been a matter of more than ordinary gratification to the Engliſh priſoners of war.

"We are about 40 officers naval and military in the Great Cabin of the United Kingdom priſonſhip; about double the number of cadets, midſhipmen and ſhip's mates forward. The four Navy Captains, the General from the Cape and his ſons with Colonel Mariott of the 24th Regiment are cloſe priſoners a ſhore. Our allowance from Government is four ounces of ſalt pork and half a loaf of bread."

* (Probably from the battery Du Mat of 6 24 pounders and the lines extending from the foot of the long mountain to the battery Tmolin (E. D.).)

ARRIVALS.]—Lieut. Danbeny 1ſt or G. Battalion.
Enſign J. Grant Do.
Doctor Morgan.
Lieut. R P. Pelley, 2d R. Bengal N. Infantry.
Lieut. R. Gordon Enginers.
DEPARTURE.]—Enſign J. Rowbotham B. E. R.
Enſign G. Roe 1ſt 8th R.
Aſſiſtant Surgeon Will Gall 2d B. 8th R.
Lieut Parſlow 2d B. 6th R.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.
JANUARY 18th.

Arrived Arab Ship Futty Satum Naquadah Chemu rom Calcutta.

20th Ditto Arab ſhip Futty Elmonim, Commander G. Goſeffirt from ditto.

21ſt Sailed His Majeſty's ſhip Chicheſter, William Kerby Eſq. Captain to Madras.

23d Arrived Cutter Hawrah, Commander William Deu, from Bengal.

CALCUTTA.
JANUARY 5th.

The Packets of the H. C.'s ſhip Sovereign and Midas were cloſed yeſterday evening and will be diſpatched during the courſe of the day, by Mr. Stone. The Earl Spencer and Monarch will ſail, it is ſuppoſed, about the middle of the Month for Madras, whither they repair to complete their reſpective cargoes.

Paſſengers per Earl Spencer. Lieut. Col. De Courſey, and Captain Vaughan.

The Indus, Ann, Sir William Benſley and Harriet, are ordered to the Northern parts of the coaſt, and after taking in their freight of bale goods, will join the homeward-bound fleet from this ſettlement.

The Hamoody, Captain Kinſey, has dropped down the river, for Bombay, as alſo the Induſtry, Captain Denniſon, for the ſame place.

Paſſengers Per Hamoody:
Mrs. Kinſey and Child,
Miſs Maclean,
Hon. M. S. Elphinſtone, Reſident at Poona,
Reverend Henry Martyn, for Buſſorah,
Lieut. Anderſon, Bombay Marine,
Mr. J. Pereira.

Per Induſtry.
Mrs. Denniſon,
Mrs. Hogg,
Miſs Price,
Miſs. Sophia Wray,
Captain Adam Hogg, Bombay Military Eſtabliſhment,
Captain Sealy, Bombay Marine,
——Pluſkett, Eſq. for Ceylon.

The Mary, Captain Allan, leaves this in a few days, for Penang.—Paſſenger Mrs. Allan.

Madras Intelligence.

Madras Courier Extraordinary.
JANUARY, 11, 1811.

This Morning arrived His Majeſty's Ship Cornelia, Captain Edgell, from the Iſle of France.

PASSENGERS.

Captain Barlow, and Captain Wauchope, and 100 Men of His Majeſty's 33d Regiment.

By this opportunity we are gratified to learn that our Forces under Lieutenant General Abercrombiy landed on the 29th November, and that the Iſle of France ſurrendered by Capitulation on the 3d December.

There was very little oppoſition made by the French to the landing; our Troops were once attacked afterwards, and in the whole our loſs is ſtated to be 130 men killed and wounded. Amongſt the former we are ſorry to announce Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell of his Majeſty's 33d Foot, and Capt. Yates, of the Hon'ble Company's Ship City of London. Colonel Campbell was killed by a Muſket ball, but not in the landing.

The Defence made by the Enemy is deſcribed as having been very trifling, in compariſon to what was expected, and the Iſle of France is ſaid not to be a place of great ſtrength.

We hear that by the Articles of Capitulation, General Decaen, and the Troops amounting to about 3000 are to be ſent to Old France.

General's Abercrombie and Warde, Major Caldwell, and the whole Staff are ſaid to have been in health and ſafety.

Six frigates and 47 other veſſels fell into our hands.

General De Caen was wounded in one of the aſſaults, and Gen. Warde was ſhot through his Hat and Coat and had a moſt narrow eſcape.

Further particulars ſhall be iſſued as ſoon as the authentic documents or the details of private correſpondence can be obtained.

A Royal Salute from the Batteries of Fort St. George announced the above tidings to the Settlement.

Extract from Garriſon Orders,

Capt. Barlow, H. M. 34th Regiment and Aid-de-Camp, to the Honorable the Governor arrived this Morning on His Majeſty's ſhip Cornelia, with deſpatches from the Hon'ble R. T. Farquhar Eſq. Governor of the Iſle of France, and its dependencies, announcing the ſurrender of that Iſland on the 3d ultimo, to His Majeſty's and the H. C. Naval and Land forces, under the command of their Excellencies Vice Admiral Bertie and Lieut. Gen. the Hon. John Abercrombiy.

JANUARY 12th.

We have been kindly favored with the following extract of a letter from an Officer employed on the Expedition.

Our long premeditated attack on the Iſle of France has at length taken place after a tedious delay of 5 weeks from our firſt arrival at Roderigues, occaſioned by the Bengal and Cape Fleets not arriving ſo ſoon as they were expected; our ſhip was ordered off Port Louis to aſſiſt the block ading ſquadron on the 25th October and remained there to the 28th November, when the Menelaus, commanded by Captain Parker, joined and told us that the expedition was coming; and in a ſhort time we diſcovered the fleet, to our very great joy. On the 29th in the morning the ſignal was made to the ſhips which had the flank battalion on board, (who were firſt landed) to make all ſail, the Admiral leading in the Africaine—the landing commenced about one o'clock at Cape Matheureux, five miles to the S. E. of point Canoniere: the boats rendezvouzed under the protection of the Staunch gun brig, and as ſoon as they all collected, the gun boats ſtood in ſhore to reconnoitre the beach—ſoon after the ſignal was made for all the boats to put off; from that time all was anxiety to meet the enemy; our brave fellows were formed on the beach in a few ſeconds after the boats touched the ground, and to our great aſtoniſhment without having a ſhot fired at them; there were about 1700 men landed from the firſt boats, and the remainder landed as faſt as poſſible: ſoon after landing, the General ordered the Army to advance. The reſerve in front commanded by Colonel Keating, took the road towards fort Canoniere for 2 miles, and then turned into the country, leaving that fort and ſeveral ſmall batteries to the right, which were ſhortly after deſerted by the enemy. Our army ſuffered a great deal in this march, particularly for want of water, which was not to be had. Two officers belonging to H. M. 14th Reg. of foot were obliged to left behind from fatigue, and a great number of ſoldiers; Captain Yeats, commanding the H. C. ſhip City of London died from the ſame cauſe. That night there was ſome ſkirmiſhing between a detachment of the enemy's troops, and the head of our column; our loſs in this affair was 3 men killed of the light company of H. M. 12th Regiment and Lieutenant Aſh and ſeveral men wounded: At 10 o'clock next morning the army halted on a large plain, generally called the 14 acres, near the Powder Mills. A ſhort time after the army halted, General Decaen came out with a ſmall detachment of cavalry to reconnoitre, and fell in with our picket and attacked it, but was ſoon obliged to retire; he received a ſlight wound in one of his legs by a muſket ball:—after this the army got ſome refreſhment, and reſted on their arms till next morning, December 1ſt; a little after day light all our troops advanced towards the enemy's lines, the flank battalion in front, which had all the fighting; the enemy made their appearance ſeveral times in large bodies and fired a great number of ſhot, but never would allow our ſoldiers to charge them; our army was obliged to paſs the river Tombeaux, and juſt arrived at the bridge in time to prevent the enemy deſtroying it: they had ſucceeded in getting ſome field pieces placed and made a ſtand for a ſhort time, but were driven back on their lines—ſoon after

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1811.

(Continued from the last Page.)

to the Duke of York, or that I entertained an expectation of raiſing myſelf by his fall?

A. Never; on the contrary, I have frequently heard your Royal Highneſs expreſs your ſelf very differently. (T. Dodd.)

The above queſtions, written in Colonel Veſey's hand, were all dictated by me,

(Signed) EDWARD.

In the preſence of Lord Harrrington.

(Signed) HARRINGTON,
J. A. VESEY.

BULLION.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON THE HIGH PRICE OF GOLD BULLION.

Upon a view of all the facts and reaſonings which have been ſubmitted to the conſideration of your Committee in the courſe of their enquiry, they have formed an opinion, which they ſubmit to the Houſe: That there is at preſent an exceſs in the paper circulation of this country, of which the moſt unequivocal ſymptom is the very high price of Bullion, and next to that, the low ſtate of the Continental Exchanges; that this exceſs is to be aſcribed to the want of a ſufficient check and controul in the iſſue of paper from the Bank of England; and originally, to the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments, which removed the natural and true controul. For upon a general view of the ſubject, your Committee are of opinion, that no ſafe, certain, and conſtantly adequate proviſion againſt an exceſs of paper curreney, either occaſional or permanent, can be found, except in the convertibility of all ſuch paper into ſpecie. Your Committee cannot, therefore, but ſee reaſon to regret, that the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments, which, in the moſt favourable light in which it can be viewed, was only a temporary meaſure, has been continued ſo long; and particularly, that by the manuer in which the preſent continuing Act is framed, the character ſhould have been given to it of a permanent war meaſure,

Your Committee conceive that it would be ſuperfluous to point out, in detail, the diſadvantages which muſt reſult to the country, from any ſuch general exceſs of currency as lowers its relative value. The effect of ſuch an augmentation of prices upon all money tranſactions for time; the unavoidable injury ſuffered by annuitants and by creditors of every deſcription, both private and public; the unintended advantage gained by Government and all other debtors, are conſequences too obvious to require proof, and too repugnant to juſtice to be left without remedy. By far the moſt important portion of this effect appears to your Committee to be that which is communicated to the wages of common country labour, the rate of which, it is well known adapts, itſelf more ſlowly to the changes which happen in the value of money, than the price of any other ſpecies of labour or commodity. And it is enough for your Committee to allude to ſome claſſes of the public ſervants, whoſe pay, if once raiſed in conſequence of a depreciation of money, cannot ſo conveniently be reduced again to its former rate, even after money ſhall have recovered its value. The future progreſs of theſe inconveniencies and evils, if not checked, muſt at no great diſtance of time, work a practical conviction upon the minds of all thoſe who may ſtill doubt their exiſtence; but even if their progreſſive increaſe were leſs probable than it appears to your Committee, they cannot help expreſſing an opinion that the integrity and honour of Parliament are concerned, not to authorize, longer than is required by imperious neceſſity, the continuance in this great commercial country of a ſyſtem of circulation, in which that natural check or controul is abſent which maintains the value of money, and, by the permanency of that common ſtandard of value, ſecures the ſubſtantial juſtice and faith of monied contracts and obligations between man and man.

Your Committee, moreover, beg leave to advert to the temptation to reſort to a depreciation even of the value of the gold coin by an alteration of the ſtandard, to which Parliament itſelf might be ſubjected by a great and long continued exceſs of paper. This has been the reſource of many Governments under ſuch circumſtances, and is the obvious and moſt eaſy remedy to the evil in queſtion. But it is unneceſſary to dwell on the breach of public faith and dereliction of a primary duty of Government, which would manifeſtly be implied in preferring the reduction of the coin down to the ſtandard of the paper to the reſtoration of the paper to the legal ſtandard of the coin.

Your Committee, therefore, having very anxiouſly and deliberately conſidered this ſubject, report it to the Houſe as their opinion, that the ſyſtem of the circulating medium of this country ought to be brought back, with as much ſpeed as is compatible with a wiſe and neceſſary caution, to the original principle of caſh payments at the option of holders of bank paper.

Your Committee have underſtood that remedies, or palliatives, of a different nature, have been projected; ſuch as, a compulſory limitation of the amount of Bank advances and diſcounts during the continuance of the ſuſpenſion; or a compulſory limitation during the ſame period, of the rate of Bank profits and dividends, by carrying the ſurplus of profits above that rate to the public account. But, in the judgement of your Committee ſuch indirect ſchemes for palliating the poſſible evils reſulting from the ſuſpenſion of caſh payments would prove wholly inadequate for that purpoſe, becauſe the neceſſary proportion could never be adjuſted, and if once fixed, might aggravate very much the inconveniences of a temporary preſſure; and even if their efficacy could be made to appear, they would be objectionable as a moſt hurtful and improper interference with the rights of commercial property.

According to the beſt judgement your committe has been enabled to form, no ſufficient remedy for the preſent, or ſecurity for the future, can be pointed out, except the repeal of the law which ſuſpends the caſh payments of the Bank of England.

In effecting ſo important a change, your Committee are of opinion that ſome difficulties muſt be encountered, and that there are ſome contingent dangers to the Bank, againſt which it ought moſt carefully and ſtrongly to be guarded. But all thoſe may be effectually provided for, by entruſting to the diſcretion of the Bank itſelf the charge of conducting and completing the operation, and by allowing to the Bank ſo ample a period of time for conducting it, as will be more than ſufficient to effect its completion. To the diſcretion, experience and integrity of the Directors of the Bank, your Committee believe that Parliament, may ſafely entruſt the charge of effecting that which Parliament may in its wiſdom determine upon as neceſſary to be effected; and that the Directors of that great Inſtitution, far from making themſelves a party with thoſe who have a temporary intereſt in ſpreading alarm, will take a much longer view of the permanent intereſt of the Bank, as indiſſolubly blended with thoſe of the public. The particular mode of gradually effecting the reſumption of caſh payments ought, therefore, in the opinion of your Committee, to be left in a great meaſure to the direction of the Bank, and Parliament ought to do little more than to fix definitively the time at which caſh payments are to become as before, compulſory. The period allowed ought to be ample, in order that the Bank Directors may feel their way, and that having a conſtant watch upon the varying circumſtances that ought to guide them, and availing themſelves only of favourable circumſtances, they may preſerve both the courſe of their own affairs as a company, and that of public and commercial credit, not only ſafe but unembarraſſed.

With this view your Committee would ſuggeſt that the reſtriction on caſh payments cannot ſafely be removed at an earlier period than two years from the preſent time; but your Committee are of opinion that early proviſion ought to be made by Parliament for terminating, by the end of that period, the operation of the ſeveral ſtatutes which have impoſed and continued that reſtriction.

In ſuggeſting this period of two years, your Committee have not overlooked the circumſtance, that, as the law ſtands at preſent, the Bank would be compelled to pay in caſh at the end of ſix months after the ratification of a definitive treay of peace; ſo that if peace were to be concluded within that period, the recommendation of your Committee might ſeem to have the effect of poſtponing, inſtead of accelerating the reſumption of payments. But your Committee are of opinions that if peace were immediately to be ratified, in the preſent ſtate of our circulation, it would be moſt hazardous to compel the Bank to pay caſh in ſix months, and would be found wholly impracticable. Indeed, the reſtoration of peace, by opening new fields of commercial enterprize, would multiply inſtead of abridging the demands upon the Bank for diſcount, and would render it peculiarly diſtreſſing to the commercial world, if the Bank were ſuddenly and materially to reſtrict their iſſues. Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that even if peace ſhould intervene, two years ſhould be given to the Bank for reſuming its payments; but that even if the war ſhould be prolonged, caſh payments ſhould be returned by the end of that period.

Your Committee have not been indifferent to the conſideration of the poſſible occurrence of political circumſtances, which may be thought hereafter to furniſh an argument in favour of ſome prolongation of the propoſed period of reſuming caſh payments, or even in favour of a new law for their temporary reſtriction after the Bank ſhall have opened. They are, however, far from anticipating a neceſſity, even in any caſe, of returning to the preſent ſyſtem. But if occaſion for a new meaſure of reſtriction could be ſuppoſed at any time to riſe, it can in no degree be grounded, as your Committee think, on any ſtate of the Foreign Exchanges (which they truſt that they have abundantly ſhewn the Bank itſelf to have the general power of controuling), but on a political ſtate of things producing, or likely very ſoon to produce, an alarm at home, leading to ſo indefinite a demand for caſh for domeſtic uſes as it muſt be impoſſible for any Banking eſtabliſhment to provide againſt. A return to the ordinary ſyſtem of Banking is, on the very ground of the late extravagant fall of the Exchanges and high price of gold, peculiarly requiſite. That alone can effectually reſtore general confidence in the value of the circulating medium of the kingdom and the ſerious expectation of this even muſt enforce a preparatory reduction of the quantity of paper, and all other meaſure which accord with the true principles of Banking. The anticipation of the times, when the Bank will be conſtrained to open may alſo be expected to contribute to the improvement of the Exchanges;—whereas a poſtponement of this era, ſo indefinite as that of ſix months after the termination of the war, and eſpecially in the event of an Exchange continuing to fall (which more and more would generally be perceived to ariſe from an exceſs of paper, and a conſequent depreciation of it), may lead, under an unfavourable ſtate of public affairs, to ſuch a failure of confidence (and eſpecially among foreigners) in the determination of Parliament to enforce a return to the profeſſed ſtandard of the meaſure of payments, as may ſerve to precipitate the further fall of the exchange, and lead to conſequences at once the moſt diſcreditable and diſaſtrous.

Although the details of the beſt mode of returning to caſh payments ought to be left to the diſcreation of the Bank of England, as already ſtated, certain proviſions would be neceſſary, under the authority of Parliament, both for the convenience of the Bank itſelf, and for the ſecurity of the other banking eſtabliſhments in this country and in Ireland.

Your Committee conceive it may be convenient for the Bank to be permitted to iſſue notes under the value of 5l. for ſome little time after it had reſumed payments in ſpecie.

It will be convenient alſo for the chartered banks of Ireland and Scotland, and all the country banks, that they ſhould not be compelled to pay in ſpecie until ſometime after the reſumption of payments in caſh by the Bank of England, but that they ſhould continue for a ſhort period upon their preſent footing, of being liable to pay their own notes on demand in Bank of England paper.

Law Intelligence.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

COURT OF KING BENCH JULY 4.

Mr. Serjent Shepherd this day appeared in Court as Counſel on behalf of Sir Francis Burdett, to ſhew cauſe againſt rules obtained by the Attorney General, for having trials at Bar in the two actions which that Baronet has brought againſt the Earl of Moira, and F. J. Coleman, Esq. Serjeant at Arms to the Houſe of Commons. The Learned Serjeant ſtated, that this application was made on the grounds that the queſtions to be agitated were of that vaſt public import, that invited the moſt ſolemn deciſion. He was willing to allow the verity of that aſſertion, but he was deſirous to have it underſtood, that great as was the importance the more was it neceſſary that time, reaſonable time, ſhould be afforded for the conſideration of them. The Attorney General had ſeemed to have it conſidered, that the Plaintiff had wiſhed to hurry his cauſes into Court; that he could take upon him to declare, was by no means the caſe; in truth, no time was loſt either on the one side or the other. The pleadings were continued in regular ſucceſſion; and, according to the rules of practice, no time was loſt. The Demurrer to the Plea of the Speaker was haſtened, and the Replications upon which iſſue was joined in the other actions were filed in due time. So it ſtands with theſe two actions.

Here a converſation of a mere technical nature took place between the Counſel on both sides. At length,

Serjeant Shepherd ſaid, if the opinion of the Court be, that the thing is of ſuch magnitude as to render a trial at Bar neceſſary, it would ill become the Plaintiff to reſiſt that opinion. The only thing then would be for the Court to ſay on what day they would fix the trial as it was neceſſary that the Plaintiff ſhould give fifteen days notice in each caſe to the reſpective Defendants.

The Attorney General here obſerved, that from the manner in which Sir F. Burdett had thought fit to proceed in the three actions, by demurring in the one caſe, and joining iſſue in the other two, he thought, as the law of the caſe was to be considered, it would moſt materially aſsiſt the Jury, in the trial of each cauſe to have that firſt ſettled by the medium of the Demurrer, which, being firſt argued, would ſettle all the law points that would other ſo interfere with the trial of the matters of fact.

Lord Ellenborough obſerved, that it was the general opinion of the Court that no imputation of blame as to delay was to be attached, to either side. But, he confeſſed, that it would be a great relief to him to have the aid of the other Judges at the trial, which could only be had where a trial at Bar takes place. And he alſo thought that it would be equally proper, and certainly more beneficial to the parties on both sides, if a deciſion could be obtained on the Demurrer, that the judgment of the Court, quoad the matters of law, might be ready to aſsiſt the Counſel and the Jurors when the matters of fact came to be inquired into, if the Plaintiff has no objection to that mode of proceeding.

Serjent Shepherd then ſaid, that he did object to having the Demurrer argued before the cauſe tried; but he hoped, that in ſo ſaying, he would not be underſtood as in the leaſt meaning a particle of offence towards the Court.

Lord Ellenbrough—"Certainly not, Serjeant Shepherd, you are conducting your caſe in that way which your Client, I ſuppoſe, ſuggeſts, and which you think moſt congenial to his intereſts."

Here a diſcuſsion again took place, as to whether the argument on the Demurrer, or the trials at the Bar, ſhould have the precedency—when, at laſt.

Lord Ellenborough ſaid, "On this occaſion we have merely to conſider the application now before us, and cannot properly go into any other matter. The ſubject of arguing the Demurrer may be diſcuſſed upon application another time. Let the rule be made abſolute for Tuesday the 20th of November next."

Rule Absolute for the trials at Bar on Tueſday the 20th November next.

PARIS, JULY 10th.

REPORT TO THE EMPEROR.

"PARIS, JULY 9th 1810.—I have the honor to lay before your Majeſty an Act of the King of Holland, dated the 3d inſtant, by which that Monarch declares, that he abdicates the Crown in favour of his eldeſt ſon leaving, according to the Conſtitution, the Regency to the Queen, and eſtabliſhes a Council of Regency compoſed of his Miniſters.

"Such an Act, Sire, ought not to have appeared without a previous concert with your Majeſty. It can have no force without your approbation. Ought your Majeſty to confirm the diſpoſition taken by the King of Holland?

"The union of Belgium with France had deſtroyed the independence of Holland. Her ſyſtem has neceſſarily become the ſame with that of France. She is obliged to take part in all the maritime wars of France, as if ſhe were one of her provinces. Since the creation of the arſenal of the Scheldt, and the annexation to France, of the provinces compoſing the departments of the mouths of the Rhine, and the mouths of the Scheldt, the commercial exiſtence of Holland has become precarious. The merchants of Antwerp, Ghent, and Middleburgh, who can, without any reſtriction, extend their ſpeculations to the extremities of the Empire of which they form a part, neceſſarily carry on the commence which Holland tranſacted, Rotterdam and Dordrecht are already on the verge of ruin! theſe cities having loſt the commerce of the Rhine, which goes direct, by the new frontier, to the ports of the Scheldt, passing through the Beiſboch. This part of Holland, which is ſtill alien to the Empire, is deprived of the advantages enjoyed by the part united thereto. Compelled, nevertheleſs, to make common cauſe with France, Holland will have to ſupport the charges of this allowance without reaping any of its benefits.

"Holland is ſeen under the weight of her public debt, which amounts to between 85 and 90 millions, that is to ſay, a fourth more than the debt of the whole Empire; and if a reduction had been projected by the Government of the country, it would not have been in its power to give a guarantee for the inviolability and permanence of ſuch a meaſure; inaſmuch as the debt, if even reduced to 30 millions, would ſtill be beyond the actual means and ability of that country. It is eſtimated Holland pays triple the ſum that France pays. The people groan under the weight of 23 diſtinct deſcriptions of contributions. The Dutch nation ſinks under its contributions and can no longer pay them.

"Nevertheleſs, the neceſſary expences of the Government require that this burden ſhould be augmented. The budget for the marine amounted, in 1809 to three millions only of florins, a ſum ſcarcely ſufficient to pay the adminiſtrators, the officers, and ſeamen, and to defray the expence of the arſenals; and which has not admitted of the equipment of a ſingle ſhip of war. To provide for the armament ordered in 1810, and which is the minimum of the naval force neceſſary for the defence of Holland, triple that ſum would be requiſite. The war budget has ſcarcely afforded a ſufficiency for maintaining the fortreſſes and 16 battalions: and whilſt two branches of ſuch importance are ſo far from having what is neceſſary for ſupporting the honour and dignity of independence, the intereſt of the public debt has ceaſed to be paid. It is more than a year and a half in arrear.

"If, in ſuch a ſtate of things, your Majeſty maintain the recent diſpoſitions, by aſsigning to Holland a proviſional government, you will only be prolonging her painful agony. If the Government of a Prince in the vigour of life has left the country in ſo diſtreſſed a ſituation, what can be expected from a long minority? It cannot, therefore, be ſaved but by a new order of things. The period of the power and proſperity of Holland was when it formed part of the greateſt monarchy then in Europe. Her incorporation with the great Empire is the only ſtable condition in which Holland can henceforth repoſe from her ſufferings and long viciſſitudes, and recover her ancient proſperity.

"Thus ought your Majeſty to decide in favour of ſuch an union, for the intereſt, nay more, for the ſalvation of Holland. She ought to be aſſociated in our bleſsings, as ſhe has been aſſociated in our calamities. But another intereſt ſtill more imperiouſly indicates to your Majeſty the conduct which you ought to adopt.

"Holland is, to fact, a ſhoot from the French territory; it conſtitutes a portion of ſeil neceſſary to complete the form of the Empire. To become full maſter of the Rhine, your Majeſty ſhould advance to the Zuyder Sea. By this means all the rivers which have their ſource in France, or which waſh the frontiers, will belong to you as far as the ſea. To leave the mouths of rivers in the poſſeſſion of ſtrangers, would in fact, Sire, confine your power to an ill limited Monarchy, inſtead of erecting an Imperial Throne. To leave in the power of foreigners the mouths of the Rhine, the Meuſe, the Scheldt, would be tantamount to ſubmitting your laws to them; it would render your manufactures and commerce dependent on the powers who ſhould be in poſſeſſion of thoſe mouths; it would admit a foreign influence in that which is moſt important to the happineſs of your ſubjects. The annexation of Holland is ſtill neceſſary to complete the ſyſtem of the Empire, particularly ſince the Britiſh orders in Council, of November 1807. Twice ſince that period your Majeſty has been obliged to cloſe your cuſtom-houſes to the trade of Holland, in conſequence of which Holland was iſolated from the Empire and the Continent. After the peace of Vienna, it was in your

Majeſty's contemplation to annex this kingdom. You were induced to abandon this idea from conſiderations that no longer exiſt. You agreed with reluctance to the treaty of the 14th March, which aggravated the calamities of Holland, without meeting any one view of your Majeſty. The obſtacle which prevented it has now diſappeared of itſelf. Your Majeſty owes it to your Empire to take advantage of a circumſtance which ſo naturally leads to the Union. There can be none more favourable for the execution of your projects.

"Your Majeſty has eſtabliſhed at Antwerp a powerful arſenal. The aſtoniſhed Scheldt ſwells with pride to behold 20 veſſels of the firſt rate bearing your Majeſty's flag, and protecting its ſhores that were formerly ſcarcely viſited by ſome trading veſſels. But the great deſigns of your Majeſty in this reſpect, cannot be fully accompliſhed except by the union of Holland. It is neceſſary to complete ſo aſtoniſhing a creation. Under your Majeſty's energetic Government, the enſuing year will not terminate before, by calling into action the maritime reſources of Holland, a fleet of 40 ſail of the line, and a great number of troops, ſhall be aſſembled in the Scheld and Texel, to diſpute with the Britiſh Government the ſovereignty of the ſea, and repel its unjuſt claims.

"So that it is not the intereſt of France alone that calls for this union: it is that of continental Europe who applies to France to repair the loſſes of her marine, and combat, on her own element, the enemy of the proſperity of Europe; whoſe induſtry it has not been able to ſtifle, but whoſe communications it obſtructs by its inſolent claims, and the vaſt number of its ſhips of war. Finally, the union of Holland augments the empire, in rendering more cloſe the frontiers the defends, and in adding to the ſecurity of its arſenals and docks. It enriches it by an induſtrious, thrifty and laborious people, who will add to the ſtock of public wealth, in increaſing their private fortunes. There are no people more eſtimable, or better adapted to derive benefit from the advances which the liberal policy of your Government affords to induſtry. France could not have made a more valuable acquiſition.

"The annexation of Holland to France is the neceſſary conſequence of the union of Belgium. It completes your Majeſty's empire, as well as the execution of your ſyſtem of war, politics, and trade. It is the firſt, but a neceſſary ſtep towards the reſtoration of your navy, in fact, it is the heavieſt blow which your Majeſty could inflict upon England.

"As to the young Prince, who is ſo dear to your Majeſty, he has already felt the effects of your good will. You have beſtowed on him the Grand Duchy of Berg. He has therefore no occaſion for any new eſtabliſhment.

"I have the honor to propoſe to your Majeſty the project of the following decree, I am &c.

"CHAMPAGNY, Duke of CADORE."

Extract from the Regiſter of the Office of the Secretary of State,

Palace of Rambouille, July 9, 1810.

We, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, Mediator of the Swiſs confederation, &c. &c. have decreed, and hereby decree, as follows:—

TITLE I.—ART. 1. Holland is united to France.

2. The City of Amſterdam ſhall be the third City of the Empire.

3. Holland ſhall have ſix Senators, ſix Deputies to the Council of State, twenty-five Deputies to the Legiſlative Body, and two Judges in the Court of Caſſation.

4. The officers, by ſea and land, of whatever rank, ſhall be confirmed in their employments. Commiſſioners ſhall be delivered to them ſigned with our hand. The Royal Guard ſhall be united to our Imperial Guard.

TITLE II.—OF THE ADMINISTRATION FOR 1810.

5. The Duke of Placentia, Arch Treaſurer of the Empire, ſhall repair to Amſterdam in the capacity of our Lieutenant General. He ſhall preſide in the Council of Miniſters, and attend to the diſpatch of buſineſs. His functions ſhall ceaſe the 1ſt of January, 1811, the period when the French Adminiſtration ſhall commence.

6. All the Public Functionaries, of whatever rank, are confirmed in their employments.

TITLE III. OF THE FINANCES.—7. The preſent contributions ſhall continue to be levied until the 1ſt of January 1811, at which period the country ſhall be eaſed that burden, and the Impoſts put on the ſame footing as for the reſt of the Empire.

8. The budget of receipts and diſburſements ſhall be ſubmitted to our approbation before the 1ſt of Auguſt next.

Only one third of the preſent amount of intereſt upon the public debt ſhall be carried to the account of expenditure for 1810.

The intereſt of the debt for 1808-9, not yet paid ſhall be reduced to one third and charged on the budget of 1810.

9. The cuſtom houſes on the frontier, other than thoſe of France, ſhall be organiſed under the ſuperintendance of our Director General of the cuſtom-houſes. The Dutch cuſtom houſes ſhall be incorporated therewith.

The line of cuſtom-houſes, now on the French frontier, ſhall be kept up until the 1ſt January, 1811, when it ſhall be removed, and the communication of Holland with the empire become free.

10. The colonial produce, actually in Holland, ſhall remain in the hands of the owners upon paying a duty of 50 per cent, advalorem. A declaration of the amount ſhall be made before the 1ſt Sept. at fartheſt.

The ſaid merchandize, upon payment of the duties, may be imported into France, and circulated through the whole extent of the empire.

TITLE IV.—11. There ſhall be at Amſterdam a ſpecial Adminiſtration, preſided over by one of our Counſellors of State, which ſhall have the ſuperintendance of, and the neceſſary funds to provide for the repairs of the dikes, polders, and other public works.

TITLE V.—12. In the courſe of the preſent month, there ſhall be nominated, by the Legiſlative Body of Holland, a Commiſſion of 15 Members, to proceed to Paris, in order to conſtitute a Council, whoſe buſineſs ſhall be to regulate definitively all that relates to the public and local debts, and to conciliate the principles of the union with the localities and intereſts of the country.

13. Our Miniſters are charged with the execution of the preſent decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

PARIS.—AUGUST 17.

THE FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE LATE ACTION WITH GENERAL CRAUFURD.

LETTERS FROM HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRINCE OF ESLING TO HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF NEUFCHATEL, MAJOR-GENERAL.

SIR,—All the accounts which I have received announced that the Engliſh army were making a retrogade movement; a reconnoitering was ordered and executed on the 21ſt. Marſhal the Duke of Elchingen directed General Loiſon to aſſemble at Gallegos 3000 men of his diviſion, the light cavalry under the orders of General Treilhard, and a few pieces of light artilery, and ordered him to march at two oclock in the morning in the direction of Fort Conception, by the way of Villa del Puerto, Caſtillego, and the caſas. The General at the latter point fell in withthe enemy, who fled at his approach. The Engliſh cavalry, however, ſeemed diſpoſed to defend the high plain on which Fort Comception ſtands. General Treilhard charged and drove them before him in ſo ſpirited a manner, that the enemy were compelled precipitately to abandon the Fort, without having time to fire all the mines which they had formed in order to blow up the works. Three of the chambers remain entire: but thoſe which were ſet fire to have deſtroyed the horn-work and ſeveral half-moons.

"I cauſed Almeida to be inveſted. The greater part of the troops of the 6th corps were aſſembled with this view at Fort de la Conception, and debouched from Val de la Mula on the 24th, at ſix in the morning. The brigade of light cavalry, compoſed of the 3d regiment of huſſars, and the 15th chaſſeurs, under the orders of General Lamotte, and preceeded by a batalion of beſieging chaſſeurs, opened the march. It was followed by the 15th and 25th dragoons, commanded by General Gardanne. General Montbrun directed the movement of this body of cavalry.

"The diviſion of infantry, under General Loiſon, formed in two columns. It was ſupported by the diviſion of Mermet, at the head of which marched the 10th dragoons, and by three regiments of infantry, of Marchand's diviſion. Marſhal the Duke of Elchingen, in perſon, directed all the movements.

"Maſter of the high plain of La Conception, General Loiſon had, in the next place, to aſcertain the poſition of the enemy's army. He directed General Treilhard to turn the village of Val de la Mula, at the ſame time that he made General Simon attack it in front. General Treilhard, by his movement, diſlodged the enemy's infantry and cavalry poſted along the left bank of the Turonez, & compelled ſix hundred horſe placed on the road to Almeida to retreat. The enemy in his retreat, abandoned ſome ſharp ſhooters to us, who were cut down with our ſabres, and he fell back upon the glacis of that fortreſs. He than returned with two battalions of infantry, three pieces of cannon, and about 1800 horſe, and drew up on the left of the Ravina which ſeparates Val de la Mula from Almeida; but the three regiments of light cavalry, under the orders of General Treilhard, marched againſt him with an aſſorance which ſpeedily decided his retreat The left bank of the Ravine was immediately occupied, without puſhing on too far, in order not unneceſſarily to attract the fire of the place within gunſhot of which we were, and under which the enemy ſeemed desirons of drawing us. In conſequence of this retrogade movement of the Engliſh, the right was at La Guarda, and their left extended towards Pinhel.

"The advanced guard of the Engliſh army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Craufurd, conſiſted of 2000 cavalry, and 8000 infantry, occupying the poſition to the right of Almeida. His light infantry and ſeveral ſquadrons of huſſars, formed the poſts in advance, and on the flanks of that fortreſs. The attack on the part of our troops was vigorons, and made in the beſt order. The enemy defended the ground, and kept up a briſk fire of muſketry and field-pieces, but they were ſucceſſively driven from their poſts at the charge, and without the leaſt heſitation. General Craufurd, after placing all his diviſion under the guns of the place, thought that we would take up a poſition without during to attack him in ſo formidable a poſt. He was protected by a reſerve on the heights of the left bank of the Coa; but four columns marched direct for the enemy, and cloſed with them with the greateſt intrepidity, without returning their fire. That of the fortreſs, though badly enough directed, became, extremely briſk at this moment. The 3d huſſars, ſupported by the reſt of the cavalry, charged the Engliſh infantry at the gallop, and ſabred a great number of them. The ground, however, was ſo difficult, that it was impoſſible for the reſt of our cavalry to take part in this fine charge. The enemy's cavalry uniformly declined to meet ours at the ſabre; and after rellying under the ramparts of the place, haſtened to repaſs the Coa.

"In the meantime, the brigade of General Ferey having already our-flanked the right of the enemy, was on the point of cutting off his retreat, or compelling him to throw himſelf into Almeida, when the Engliſh General felt the neceſſity of falling back, which he could only effect, in great diſorder; for our battalions, purſued them at a running ſtep, to ſuch a diſtance, as to enable the columns appointed to inveſt Almeida to execute that operation without any difficulty.

"The troops of his Majeſty gave a freſh proof, upon this occaſion, that their is no poſition which can reſiſt their intrepidity. All of them perfectly performed their duty;

"The Engliſh ſuſtained a conſiderable loſs in this action. Their eſtafette-man, or chief couries, has been taken with all his diſpatches, ſeveral of which, dated the 25th and 26th, repreſent the Engliſh army as in full route; that it is impoſſible to forman idea of its deplorable condition; that the Engliſh never were engaged in ſo briſk an affair; and, in ſhort, that they had loſt 60 officers, 24 of whom have been interred in the field of battle; 400 rank and file killed, and 700 wounded. Among the ſlain were the Colonel of the 43d, and that of the 16th Dragoons, and Major Brown of the 52d. We have taken from them one ſtand of colours. 200 men, and two pieces of cannon. Our loſs amounted to nearly 300 killed and wounded.

"On the 25th, Marſhal the Duke of Elchingen regulated the inveſtment of Almeida, ſo as to render it complete. He cauſed Valverde to be occupied, and the Engliſh poſted on the heights in front of Pereior to be diſlodged. On the 26th, he ſent a detachment in the direction of Pinhel, which it reached after a march of three hours by difficult roads. The Engliſh had withdrawn from it at two in the morning. It appears that they are concentrating at Celerico.

The fortreſs of Almeida is defended by four Portugueſe regiments. It is well provided with ſtores and heavy artilery, and has two Governors, one of them an Engliſhman. The garriſon made two forties on the 26th. One conſiſting of 600 infantry and 60 horſes, which ſallied upon the diviſion of Loudon, was deſtined to deſtroy the houſes which are within 200 toiſes of the place; the object of the other, conſiſting of 3000 men, and 40 horſes, which directed itſelf to the right of General Marchand, was to carry off a few ſheaves of wheat lying near the ſuburb, but both were repulſed, ſo as to fruſtrate the deſigns of enemy. In the firſt they loſt about 40 men, who were ſhot with our pieces touching their breaſts. We only loſt two men of the legion of the South. But the garriſon tried a third ſortie to carry off the ſame ſheaves of wheat; it did not ſucceed better than the preceeding attempts. We took from them one piece of cannon, and killed a few of their men. The object of all theſe ſorties ſeems to indicate that it is not ſo well ſupplied with proviſions as with artilery.

"I have the honour to be, with reſpectful regard, your Highneſs's moſt humble and obedient Servant.

"Marſhal, the Prince of Eſſling.

"Commander in Chief of the Army of Portugal. "Salamanca, July 29. 1810.

"Maſsena,"

ANECDOTE.—Dr. Montague, Chaplain to King James I. while waiting upon him when he was walking in St. James's park, was told by the King that he was more troubled how to diſpoſe of the Biſhopric of London (being then vacant) than he was of any thing in his life, becauſe there are ſo many applying for it with ſuch ſtrong intereſt, that I know not to whom to give it. The Doctor told his Majeſty, that if he had any faith he might eaſily diſpoſe of it. Do you take me for an infidel? ſaid the king. "No pleaſe your Majeſty," ſaid the Doctor, "but I ſay, if your Majeſty had faith you might remove this mountain (clapping his hand upon his prominent belly) into the *Sea*." The King was ſo pleaſed with the pun that he gave him the Biſhopric.

FOURTH.
CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1811.

No. 241 a Prize of 1000 Sicca Rupees.

Prizes of 100 *Sicca Rupees.*

33 218 353 470 522 583 612
785 946 1172 1222 1306 1414 1653
1671 1705 1734 1761 1946
2000 2135 2324 2374 2376 2427 2431
2438 2536 2550 2874
3023 3092 3281 3359 3387 3422 3427
3481 3541 3544 3611 3615 3761 3908
3916 3926
4081 4196 4200 4240 4309 4400 4427
4599 4676 4739 4749 4799 4842 4933
5100 5184 5253 5288 5490 5544 5577
5615 5625 5678 5703 5749 5852

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS by SAMUEL RANS, Number 7, Forbes Street.

crossing the bridge. Colonel Campbell of H. M. 73d Regiment was killed, in the act of turning round his horse giving orders, by a rifle ball entering his head just at the peak of his Cap behind, and penetrated so as to distort one of his eyes a little, he fell instantly without a sigh. Major O'Keefe of His Majesty's 12th Regiment, was killed about the same time by a round shot, which entirely took the upper part of his head off, they were both esteemed by all who knew them, they were intimate friends much alike in their manners, and are both buried in the same grave. The 12th Regiment took possession of Long Mountain with little loss, and then the General halted. Col. Macleod, whose brigade consisted of the 69th Regiment. about 250 marines, and one company of Sepoys, marched that morning to Tombeaux bay to carry some strong batteries and open a communication with the ships; but on our arrival the enemy fled, and we had only to walk in after, leaving a few men where it was thought necessary, and having got provisions from the fleet, we marched and joined the main body of the army. The whole line lay that night on their arms, and next morning General Decaen sent out a flag of Truce. We continued on our arms all that day and night and on the morning of the third, the capitulation was signed—soon after one battalion of our soldiers took possession of their lines, but did not enter the town for 24 hours after. All I know of the treaty is, that the French soldiers and sailors are to return to France, and all private property to be respected. On the 4th, the marines embarked on board their respective ships, Thus has this valuable Island fallen to his B. M. arms, with the loss of from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy men at most killed and wounded. I never could ascertain what the enemy's loss, was, but I am sure it must have been more than ours. Had General Decaen, disputed the ground with us which we were obliged to pass, particularly the first night, we must have lost a great number of men; the jungle was so thick on each side of the road for four or five miles, that it would have been of no use to send out flankers as they must have fallen into the hands of the enemy. Decean from his local knowledge might have availed himself of every advantage without running any risk. Some allege, that he doubted his Soldiers fidelity and think that was the reason why he kept his force within the lines; there were very few of his men deserted, I am not sure that there were any. I am certain that he expected our ships would attempt to run into the harbour, which if they had done it is more than probable hat some of them would have been sunk: it is very strong towards the sea. The whole of the French force did not exceed ten thousand men, and near one half Europeans, some were in Port Louis, and the other parts of the Island; he had about three thousand black fellows.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.]—At Versovah 23d Inst. Lieut. Walter of the 6th Regt. Native Infantry a Young man of Honourable Principles and native worth his Acquaintance will long remember their loss with Sorrow.

BENGAL.

MARRIGES.]—On the 27th ultimo, Captain John William Taylor, to Miss Emma Gould.

On the 29th ultimo, Mr. J. Richardson, to Miss H Coss.

On Tuesday, by the Reverend Dr. Wad, Mr. Michael Cookburne, to Miss Jane Hawkins.

DEATHS.]—On Wednesday morning, Count Alexander Gika, aged 70 years.

On the 28th ultimo, Mr. James Swanston, late Chief Officer of the Ship Lord Minto.

On the 30th ultimo, Mr. John Wade, Merchant.

On the 31st ultimo, Mr. Herbert Higgins, aged 34, Deputy Register in the Office of Secreary to Government, in the Secret, Political and Foreign Department.

EUROPE DEATHS.

At Keig, Aberdeenshire, aged 115, having lived in three centuries, P. Anderson, labourer; he was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom, with the mother are now alive.

At Spofforth, near Knaresborough, aged 94, John Metcalf, commonly called *Blind Jack*. He was born at Knaresborough in the year 1717, lost his sight when only four years old, soon after which he was instructed to play on the violin, and afterwards attended as a musician at the Queen's Head, High Harrowgate, for many years, and was the first person who set up a wheel carriage, for the conveyance of company to and from the places of public resort in the neighbourhood. In the year 1745, he engaged to serve as musician in Colonel Thornton's volunteers, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Falkirk. Being soon released, he returned to Knaresborough and commenced common carrier between that town and York, and often served as a guide in intricate roads over the forest during the night, or when the tracks were covered with snow; nor was any person more eager in the chase, which he would follow on foot or on horseback, with the greatest avidity. Strange as this may appear to those who can see, the employment he followed for more than forty years was still more extraordinary, and one of the last which we could suppose a blind man would turn his attention—that of projecting and contracting for the making of high roads, building bridges, houses, &c. With no other assistance than a long staff in his hand, he would ascend the precipice, and explore the valley, and investigate the extent of each, its form and situation. The plans which he made were done by a method peculiar to himself; and which he could not well convey the meaning to others. His descendants are four children, twenty grand children, and ninety great and great great grand children.

MAY 10. At his house in Colyton, in Devonshire, Captain Henry Wilson, late of the Honourable East India Company's ship Warley, whose name is in the recollection of the Public, as connected with that most interesting Narrative, published from his journal, of the shipwreck and providential preservation of the crew of the Antelope Packet, on the Pellew Islands, 1783. On which occasion his intrepidity, discretion, and talents, as a Commander, shone forth, in a manner which has rarely been excelled. The most remarkable instance of his abilities appears, when, unarmed by authority or power, he was able to persuade his people to destroy all the spirituous liquors remaining on the wreck; scarcely any Governor ever produced a greater act of self-denial for the public good. His comprehensive understanding and persevering industry raised him, through every gradation of a seaman's life, to the highest post in his own line; and he had the honour to be second in command to Commodore Sir N. Dance, when Admiral Linois, in an 80 gun ship with several frigates, was baffled and discomfited by a fleet of East Indiamen. In private life he was a firm and benevolent friend, a kind parent, and died a pious Christian. Captain Wilson had not long enjoyed his retirement at Colyton; and, but for the distance, his remains would have been interred near those of his friend, Prince Lee Boo, who accompanied him from the Pellew Islands, but was unhappily taken off by the small pox, and is buried at Rotherhithe.

30. At Harmsworth, Middlesex, aged 57, Lieut. Colonel Hall, late of his Majesty's 75th regiment, and Quarter-master-General of his Majesty's troops in India.

English Extracts.

SEPTEMBER 3, 1810.

We have been favoured with the following interesting letter from our correspondent at Cadiz, to whom we were formerly indebted for several valuable communications from Ronda:

"You will be surprized at hearing again from me, as you must have supposed me massacred by the French, or converted to their party; but after some danger and the loss of a few duros, I have contrived to escape from Ronda. Since the French first entered the town, I have not been able to write, but have witnessed many things which would at the time have been interesting, and have been strongly discoloured by the vauntings of the "Cadiz Gazette" on one side, and the affected contempt of the Madrid papers on the other. Never was business so mismanaged as the late endeavour to rescue our town of Ronda—never were men worse treated than our heads of parties (Xefes de Guerrillas)—never was plan more foolishly concerted than the expedition from Cadiz. The mountaineers actually fled on Lacy's corps sent out to assist them, and from the time charges were listened to and encouraged against them at Cadiz, considered the Regency as much their enemies as Joseph himself. This, which was unaccountable to me when at Ronda, is plain enough now I am here: two words expound the riddle—the Regency is as bad, or even worse, than their predecessors, the Junta. Idle distinctions, jealousies, etiquettes, an apprehension of the Cortes, and a terror of the people, occupy all their thoughts and distract their councils. They trust no one, and though from my soul I believe them free of all taint of treachery, they are themselves trusted by no one. Even in this nook of land there are contending authorities and heart-burnings between the Regency and the Junta of Cadiz.

"Our former Government at least kept clear of foreign Princes and their pretensions, and parried the attempts of the Queen of Naples and Princess of Brazil to intermeddle with our concerns; but the Regency, in its wisdom, sent for a Prince, and a French Prince too, to assist us, and sent for him, I am told, without even consulting the English Minister.—The Old Junta, in language at least, conciliated our American fellow subjects; but rumours go (corren voces) that these wiseacres are about to declare war against the countries who furnish them with the means they have of waging it.

"You remember how I complained of the indecision of the Central Junta about the Cortes, but this Regency, even after the Deputies are called, will not allow them to assemble, and have put off the celebration of them to the 15th of September, though their predecessors, like good repentant Christians on their deathbed, enjoined the speedy convocation of them, which they had neglected.

"In that assembly we had what you call an opposition, and headed, too, by men of talent and character; but in this selection we have nothing but imbecility, prejudice, inexperience, and mystery. If our thirty tyrants wanted courage to punish the guilty, our five Directors want honesty or discernment to reward the meritorious; witness the affected employment, the real banishment of Albuquerque and Blake. Nor have they managed the Grandees better than the former Government. Those who have followed the fortunes of the patriots are despised and neglected by the Regency, plundered and proscribed by the French, while those who truckled to Joseph are caressed by the Usurper, and not even arraigned by a Government who affects to represent the Sovereign those traitors have deserted. No improvement is made in our army. It is still destitute of good officers, and devoid of discipline; while hundreds and hundreds of officers are walking about the streets in this place without any employment but that of receiving a part of the money sent here by the Americans; with whom we are going to pick a quarrel. All this is gloomy enough. On the other hand, the disposition of our people is the same as ever, and their spirit unsubdued. Navarre and Arragon, provinces occupied by the French from the beginning, have contrived to choose and to send their Deputies to Cortes; and in every corner of the Peninsula there are large and increasing parties (guerrillas) who, though they infest the country with their lawless depredations, harass, to the greatest degree, the stragglers, the foraging parties, the communications, and the detachments of the enemy. This war is on both sides shocking to humanity, but it is beyond calculation destructive to the French. It consumes their force, and damps their spirits to an inconceivable degree; in the mean while (I speak from observation, for I was near two months among them) they receive little or no pay, and their provisions are generally bad and often scanty. Some desert, some straggle, and are murdered; all murmur; and discontent, not to use a stronger term, pervades even the highest ranks in the army. Our only chance of avoiding actual desolation, to which the present state of things tends, remains in the Cortes, and that is now but a slender hope. Yet, if you English espouse that cause, and it is clearly your interest to do so, if a government enjoying the confidence of Spaniards of both worlds, and acting without distrust, either of its people or of its allies, can be established in spite of all appearances, and damped as my spirits have been by public abuses and private misfortunes, I will teach myself once more the lesson of hope, and resume the feelings I encouraged and enjoyed in 1808.

"They will indeed meet in very inauspicious circumstances, and under difficulties unexempled in the history of popular governments—two thirds of the Deputies have no communication with their constituents, and the place of their sitting is besieged by the enemy, and garrisoned with an army commanded by a creature of the Regency. Blake was removed to make way for him, and possibly with the wicked view of overawing the Cortes, a service to which the Regency knows that Blake's principles and temper are equally repugnant. The well disposed here regret that the English did not remonstrate on that occasion. Indeed, they seem too scrupulous in not espousing openly the cause and wishes of the people. However, if the Cortes meet, surrounded as they are with bayonets, they may have the courage and the power to vindicate their own rights, and dispossess the Regency of their borrowed authority. The bayonets, after all, are either in the hands of Englishmen, who will not use them in any way on such an occasion, or in those of Spaniards equally interested with themselves in the subversion of a weak, incompetent, and unwarlike administration of affairs. Happen what will, the first week will decide the character of the Assembly. If they act with spirit and determination, all may be well. If they leave things ten days in the state in which they are, I and all good men must despair of them"

Nothing, perhaps, can be imagined more absurd than the idea that Bonaparte's late decree upon the subject of commerce proceeded from any desire to afford facilities for commercial intercourse between this country and France; or that he was urged to issue that decree by the pressure of necessity and a wish to supply the wants of his subjects, as the Ministerial papers assert. But this assertion is necessary to maintain the consistency of those journalists—to support the doctrine that the notable Orders in Council have formed an efficient measure—that they have distressed the enemy and compelled him to yield. It must however be forgotten by these writers, that for a considerable time back the Orders in Council have not been acted upon to any extent; and, that whenever Bonaparte would permit them to be landed, these very articles have been promptly furnished to his people of which it was the object of those Orders to deprive them—without which it was alledged by our commercial statesmen who framed the Orders, that his subjects could not subsist—that the want of them would be likely to excite a revolt against him. How much did our benevolent statesmen calculate upon distressing the enemy's army for bark? But after all these calculations how does it appear that the people in the army of Bonaparte experienced any want of colonial produce or British manufactures; or, that it was with any view to relieve such want that he was induced to issue his late commercial decree? No, no; the true object of that Decree was to make an experiment upon the disposition of the American Government. That Government some time ago declared, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, that it was willing to return to amicable and unreserved intercourse with that Belligerent which should first rescind its obnoxious decrees, while it would pursue an opposite course with the other. Bonaparte then has taken this Government at its word, and unless it keep that word there can be little doubt as to the course he is likely to pursue. The measure he has adopted must force the American Government to a decision. There is no room left for any further shuffling or special pleading; and unless the American Government decide promptly, according to its own proclaimed promise, the confiscation of all American shipping, or other property, which may enter the ports of Bonaparte under the late decree, is one of the first consequences to be apprehended. Our Ministers have overlooked the obvious suggestions of policy upon this subject. They must be aware that the late Decree of Bonaparte will tend materially to strengthen the French party in America; and when we speak of a French party in these free States, we do not mean the advocates of Bonaparte—we do not mean those who like him, but who dislike others. The enlightened friends of liberty and humanity in America hate Bonaparte, and he deserves their hatred; but what are we to think of those persons whom they hate still more?

SEPTEMBER 3.

It is reported that Mr. Mackenzie has demanded his passports in consequence of no answer having been received from the French Government to the last proposition from this country relative to the exchange of prisoners.

Letters from Buenos Ayres of the 12th June, state, that great commercial falicities were expected in consequence of the recent revolution. The duties on exports from that settlement had been reduced fifty per cent.; but no alteration in those on imports had taken place.

The Queen Charlotte hired cutter, JOSEPH THOMAS, master, of eight guns and 28 men, whilst conveying dispatches from Vice-Admiral the DUC DE BOUILLON, to the squadron off Cherbourg, was attacked on Wednesday last off the island of Alderney, by a French cutter, of 16 guns full of men. After a severe engagement, which continued more than an hour, the Frenchman was beaten off. The Queen Charlotte had one man killed and eleven wounded; two dangerously.

The Lords of the Admiralty, and Commissioners of the Navy, have made a strict survey of all the ships in ordinary at the different ports. They finished at Deptford, and ordered fifteen ships to be sold. All the Warrant Officers that are old, disabled, and otherwise unfit for sea service, are to be invalided; the other, with their wives and families, have a ship allotted them to live in, till vacancies fall out.

An article from Nancy, in a French Paper, mentions a singular event which happened at the close of July, in the commune of Juvelise; a hemp field, of no great extent, sunk suddenly, and the vacuity occasioned by the succession of the earth was instantly filled with water, the depth of which could not be ascertained by reason of the difficulty of approach, the surface occasionally giving way in circumscribed spots.

SEPTEMBER 4.

Spanish Papers reached town last night to the 14th, and Portuguese to the 20th ult. Lord Wellington's Army remained nearly in the same position. The head-quarters were still at Celerico. The Cavalry were advanced beyond Alverca. Ballasteros and Carrera are said to have defeated a French force, consisting of 9000 men, on the 11th ult. between Garria and Lerena, and that one-third of that number were either killed or made prisoners; but the greater part of this statement appears to rest chiefly on rumour.

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

LISBON, AUG. 19.—The head quarters are at Celerico; the cavalry advanced beyond Alverca, where Col. Wyndham was taken prisoner a few days ago, while reconnoitring. Our other corps are quartered at Penhias, Momenta, Guarda, &c.; a body of Portuguese are at Carria and Fundas; and General Hill's divisions near Castell Branco. The desertions are full 40 each day to us. Silveira, with his militia, in Trasilos Montes, has attacked the enemy in that quarter, and killed or taken 400, and driven the rest into Spain.

The Supplement Extraordinary to the Lisbon Gazette, of the 17th August, contains a letter from Marshal Beresford, stating the surrender of the Castle of Puibla de Senabria, which was garrisoned by a Swiss battalion of 400 men, including 9 officers. The principal conditions on which they surrendered, were, that they should be conducted to Coruna, to be conveyed to their own country,

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the first opportunity, and not to serve again against either of the three allied nations.

MADRID, JULY 18.—They write from Torriquemada, that 200 carts full of wounded and sick had arrived there from the army of Maſſena, and that more were expected. Fifteen more carts full of the ſame arrived there on the 15th, which entered by the gate of Toledo. On the 13th, Empiarado entered the Caſa del Campo, ſurprized and put to death a detachment which was on guard there, but unfortunately failed in capturing Joſeph, which appears to have been the object of the expedition.—(*Badajoz Diary, Aug.* 12).

LISBON, 13th AUG.—Extract from an official communication of Lord Wellington, addreſſed to his Excellency Don Von Ferjus, and dated Head-quarters, Celerico, 10th Auguſt 1810.

"CELERICO, AUG. 10, 1810.—The enemy has not made any movement of importance in front of this army ſince my laſt of the 1ſt inſtant. He continues to maintain his poſitions near Almeida; a ſmall corps is poſted on the banks of the Coa, and the main body occupies a poſition in the vicinity of Almeida, between the Coa and Aguidar: he has not yet opened the trenches before Almeida. We have not as yet received any intelligence on which I can rely that he is making any preparations for the ſiege of Almeida. Regnier's corps which at firſt appeared in Naves Friar, and afterwards in Salvateria, has from thence ſent a detachment of infantry and cavalry acroſs the mountains to Penamaur. This happened on the 31ſt July, when at the ſame time they occupied Zebreiza. Gen. Hill has reported to me under date of the 1ſt inſtant, that the 7th regiment of Portugueſe cavalry, cammanded by Col. Da Coſta, attacked a party of horſe of the ſaid French detachment, and purſued them to the environs of Penamaur, killed twelve, and took eighteen priſoners. Regnier had ſent a detachment acroſs the Tagus, probably with the intention to ſecure boats found in that river, which detachment occupied a fortified poſt on the point where the river Monk joins the Tagus. This poſt was attacked and carried by Brigadier Don de Hupanha. The enemy's loſs on that occaſion conſiſting of 150 men killed, wounded, and priſoners."—(*Liſbon Gazette, Aug.* 13.)

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BUENOS-AYRES, JUNE 12.—In political matters every thing here is going on rationally. A diſtinguiſhed Member of the new Junta of this place is gone to Monte-Video, to aid in forming a Proviſional Government there. Scarcely a doubt can be entertained but they will follow the example of Buenos-Ayres.—They have not yet, either here, or in Monte-Video, ſworn obedience to the Council of Regency, or acknowledged them as the legal Government in Spain; nor is there any probability that they will acknowledge that, or any other, as the Supreme Government in Spain, whom they are bound to obey, whilſt things remain in their preſent ſtate there. Some of the old Spaniards in poſſeſſion of the "Loaves and fiſhes," trembling for their places and authority, and the preſent order of things here, repreſented to the Junta, (as will be ſeen by the incloſed paper) the propriety of ſwearing obedience to the new Regency. This paper you find is very intereſting. The new Government here are too ſtrong to be ſhaken by a few diſcontented placemen. The Gazette incloſed is the firſt public Journal that has been publiſhed under Spaniſh authority in Buenos-Ayres, and you may rely upon receiving the ſucceeding numbers by every conveyance to Old England.

We learn from the Spaniſh papers, that conſiderable intereſt is attached to the appearance of the Duke D'Orleans in the Peninſula. It ſeems to be expected that the preſence of a Prince of the Houſe of Bourbon, ſo nearly related to Ferdinand VII. will at the ſame time add to the enthuſiaſm of the Spaniards, and detach ſome of the French from the banners of Bonaparte.—The Duke was invited to Spain by the Regency, and he landed firſt at Tarragona, whither, we underſtand, he is to return, after having had a conference with the Regency and Britiſh Commanders at Cadiz. It is ſaid that he is to have the command of an army on the coaſt of Catalonia.—*The Diario* of Tarragona of the 8th ultimo, contains a Proclamation, announcing the arrival of the Duke of Orleans, which has been tranſlated into French and Italian, in order to its circulation in the enemy's armies. It is in the following terms:—

ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE ORLEANS IN SPAIN.

"Since the infamous tranſaction at Bayonne, a town of Spain poſſeſſes, for the firſt time, a Prince of the auguſt Houſe, of her Kings. Tarragona has received him with the greateſt enthuſiaſm. On every ſide are conſtantly heard *vivas* and the moſt ſincere and loya acclamations; ſuch as the preſence of a relative of Ferdinand VII. ought to excite. An immenſe multitude haſtened to meet this auguſt Prince, beſtowing on him their benedictions and good wiſhes. Tarragona is proud of this honor, and could only be conſoled for loſing him ſo ſoon, by the hope that the nation in general, and Catalonia in particular, will ſoon reap the fruits of the zeal with which this gallant deſcendant of ſo many ſovereigns is animated for our cauſe. Frenchmen, Officers, and ſoldiers, who perſecute him in ſpite of yourſelves (for he is alſo yours), who, born to obey only the laws of a legitimate Government, muſt deteſt a vile Uſurper, who attempts to metamorphoſe brave men into robbers and murderers, into the baſe inſtruments of his crimes and tyranny.—French ſoldiers, who, touched with the voice of a generous nation, of a people faithful to their God, their King, and their promiſes, would unite with us under the ſtandard of the unfortunate Ferdinand VII. you have now, in the perſon of the Duke of Orleans, a protector, friend, and parent, connected with the Government of Spain. You, who have not been the firſt to repair to us, by this honorable deſertion, haſten now, and rely doubly upon us: rely on a Bourbon, who, bleſſed by heaven, and aided by you, will reſtore you to your ancient virtues—to that chivalrous renown in war, and urbanity in peace, which formerly cauſed you to be beloved in thoſe very places where the monſter who governs you has rendered you the objects of too juſt a horror.—May thoſe days once more return! and may peace, the celeſtial fruit of our efforts, be reſtored to our auguſt temples, to our families, our property, and to all Europe!"

This article, originally written in Spaniſh, was by order of the Spaniſh General tranſlated into French and Italian, and circulated among the ſolders of Bonaparte in Spain. We have received both the original and the tranſlation.

His moſt Serene Highneſs the Duke of Orleans is ſon in-law to Ferdinand IV. King of Naples, who is uncle to Ferdinand VII. The Duke was requeſted by the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain, to repair to that country, to take the command of a Spaniſh Army. The requeſt was conveyed in two letters, one addreſſed to the King, his father in law, and the other to his moſt Serene Highneſs himſelf, they are dated the 11th of March, 1810. and ſigned Xaviero De Caſtance, Preſident; Fransico De Saavedra, Antonio De Eſbano, Miguel De Lardizabaly Uribe.

An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st Auguſt, 1806, to the 1st May, 1810:—

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund.....£.	159,606,754
Transferred by Land Tax redeemed..	23,517,005
Ditto by Life Annuities purchaſed...	1,110,333
On account of Great Britain.....£.	184,234,092
Ditto of Ireland.....	6,863,191
Ditto of Imperial Loan.....	1,056,676
Ditto of Loan to Portugal..... ..	21,662
Total.....£.	192,175,621

The ſum to be expended in the enſuing Quarter is 3,030,5131. 8s. 10d½.

MRS. CLARKE'S PUBLICATION.

[FARTHER EXTRACTS.]

"As the following letter requires little or no illuſtration, I ſhall ſubjoin it, with only this remark, that Lord Folkſtone then knew that my letters had been ſhewn about, by Dodd, and that he, *at that time*, believed that the Duke of Kent had ſeen them.

'Feb. 18, 1809.

'DEAR MADAM—The Houſe was not inclined to take your letters laſt night, when I firſt wiſhed to produce them, and indeed it did not ſeem at that time at all important that they ſhould have them. Afterwards, however, ſomething paſſed, which made me deſirous that they ſhould be produced; but the Committee had broken up, and there was a difficulty in point of form. It was finally determined that ſome Clerks from the Bank, who are in the habit of examining hand-writings ſhould compare the three letters of the Duke's which are on the table of the Houſe, and be examined at the bar on Monday, whether, in their opinion, they are all of the ſame writing; If they ſay 'yes,' I ſhall be content—if they ſay 'no,' I ſhall endeavour to get you called in, in order that you may produce that packet of letters which you brought down yeſterday. You muſt, therefore, hold yourſelf in readineſs to appear again, on Monday, unleſs you hear from me to the contrary; and I beg you, in the mean time, to keep the letters in your poſſeſſion, and not let any one whatever take them out of your houſe.

'Your's, in great haſte,
(Signed) 'FOLKSTONE,'

"The Render will perceive, from the peruſal of this letter, that Lord Folkſtone had greatify intereſted himſelf in my affairs, and was my *principle private* adviſer with reſpect to the ſuppreſſion of my laſt book.

'Harley-ſtreet, April 3, 1802, half paſt twelve, morning.

'DEAR MADAM—I had not left my claret, but my tea, and a pleaſant company, and I was putting on my great coat *at the foot of Wardle's ſtairs*, when I received your commands, in obedience to which alone, I reluctahtly made up my mind not to call on you this evening. I hope that neither illneſs nor anger (for which I can gueſs no cauſe), was the cauſe of the peremptory order I received, and which ſo much againſt my will, I obeyed. I am glad you have ſent the letters; I hope they were written fair, and you attended to all my order about ſtopping, and dating, and ſealing, and directing with as much attention as I have attended to your's.—I have been purſuing the paper which your *legal adviſer*, Comrie, wanted you to ſign. I ſee more reaſon drawn up in that form but eſpecially a paper like that ſo incorrectly written, and full of abbreviations, &c.—Beware of this man—I think he is no friend of your's. I will, if I can keep awake to-night, or at all events in the morning, put to paper ſome ideas on the ſubject. In the mean time let me exhort you not to agree to verbally, & eſpecially not to ſign, any propoſal haſtily and without a conſideration; my head is not a cool one; but I think it cooler then your's; and, at all events, the delay occaſioned by your reſolution to conſult me, at leaſt inſures time for reflection. I will call on you at the time which you will name. I have an engagement in Blackfrair's road, at three, which will detain me ſome time; and either before or after that, I muſt go into the city; but I will call on you, either at one or five or at your dinner hour, or early or late in the evening, as will beſt ſuit you—fix the time, and I will make my arrangements in conſequence—Adieu. I ſhall now go to bed. The ſcratches in this letter prove how unfit I am for buſineſs now.—Let me hear from you, and believe me, dear Madam, ever truly yours.

(Signed) 'FOLKSTONE.'

"The following letter will ſhew that Dodd was not the only perſon who had a *finger* in the book which was then about to be publiſhed.

"Lord Folſtone acknowledges his anxiety with reſpect to the manner my efforts were to go into the world, and in this epiſtle gives another proof of his friendſhip for the woman whoſe word he now endeavours to leſſen in the good opinion of the public!

'March 27, 1809.

'DEAR MADAM—I am nearly knocked up as ever a rip of a racehorſe was at the end of the fourth four-mile heat for a King's plate; but I am not inclined to give in yet.—I want to talk about Lowſon. I alſo want to talk to you about your book—if the perface is not finally determined on and printed, I ſhould like to look it over. It is of great importance to you that you ſhould be *properly and truly repreſented in it to the public*; I am, therefore, deſirous to ſee it, before it is too late; get it home for this purpoſe if you can, and I will call this evening, after dinner, about ten o'clock.

'Let me know if ſuch arrangement will ſuit you, and believe me ever truly.

'Your's, (in haſte).
(Signed) 'FOLKSTONE.'

"The whole of next letter alſo confirms my declaration, that I was made the inſtrument of ſerving political men with the means of obtaining popularity, by beſpattering any one they felt a diſpoſition to degrade or leſſen in the eſtimation of the country.

'DEAR MADAM—I called upon you to inquire whether you had purſued the inquiry about the bribes offered to the baker in Churchlane, and to beg you (if you have) to do ſo without loſs of time. If you can give me any information about that matter, ſend it me My ſervant ſhall call about ſix for your anſwer—he will bring it to me at the Houſe. If you have not yet done any thing, pray ſet about it immediately, as in caſe of an adjourned debate (which I think mightily probable) it will be ſufficiently early to have this information tomorrow, and I will call in the courſe of the morning to hear if you have any to give.—Laſt night was the darkeſt I was ever out in. I fell into the ditch by the chapel, and luckily did not break my neck.

'Truly your's,
'FOLKSTONE.'

"It may be neceſſary for me here to inform the Reader, that I repeatedly intreated Lord Folkſtone to take thoſe letters back which he had written to me. I made this offer to him from an impreſſion, that he was a man of high honour, and that he was incapable of a falſehood; but, alas! I have been deceived even in him.

"This letter will ſhew the reader, however, that I had no intention to make uſe of his letters in any improper way; but when my character and feelings were concerned from the villainous proſecution that had been inſtituted againſt me, I truſt the reader will think me juſtified in having called in every aid and aſſiſtance within my ability, to repel the effects of Wardle's malice, and as Lord Folkſtone's letter was a very important document, in ſupport of my narrative, I was plainly obliged to give it a niche in the work. Had his Lordſhip continued the Gentleman I once believed him to be, I ſhould not have inſerted theſe other letters, out of about forty, which, if publiſhed, muſt leſſen him, and raiſe me, in the eſtimation of the people!!"

'July 17, 1809.

'DEAR MADAM—As I have no reaſon to think that you will make any uſe of my letters, and as I have no reaſon to be aſhamed of any thing in them if you do, I have no wiſh to have them returned—you are welcome to keep or deſtroy them, as you pleaſe.

'With reſpect to Sir Richard Phillips, I have deſtroyed it; and I wiſh not to ſpeak of it to any one, My reaſon I will tell to you when we meet.

'In great haſte, your's truly.
(Signed) 'FOLKSTONE,'

THE DUKE OF KENT.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Kent has juſt publiſhed a declaration, by which we are rejoiced to find, that his name was moſt unwarrantably uſed in the ſecret conferrences of the conſpirators againſt His Royal Highnes the Duke of York; that on the contrary, he was entirely ignorant of the infamous proceedings, and ſo far from having countenanced the meaſures adopted to ruin his Royal brother, his Highneſs frequeutly expreſſed the deepeſt regret upon the ſubject.

THE DECLARATION.

The Duke of Kent having ſeen a recent publication, entitled the "*Rival Princes*," in which he is charged with having ſanctioned and encouraged the adoption and proſecution of meaſures tending to the manifeſt injury of a brother's honour and intereſt, it is impoſſible that he ſhould not feel anxious to counteract immediately the impreſſion which muſt dwell with the country, while ſuch foul and unmeritted aſperſions remain unnoticed. To remove, therefore, from his character that ſtigma which would juſtly attach to it, if it were not in his power to prove that there has not at any time exiſted the ſmalleſt foundation for a charge, at the very idea of which every honeſt man muſt recoil with horror and indignation.

The Duke of Kent has determined to lay before the public the following declaration, which was made and committed to paper by Captain Dodd, on the 26th of July laſt, in the preſence of the Earl of Harrinton and Colonel Veſey, and which was delivered to him, to be uſed at his diſcretion. At that period the Duke was induced to require this declaration, with a view to his own ſatisfaction, in conſequence of various reports and inſinuations which had gained circulation. The communication of it was conſequently confined to his own family, and to ſome of his friends and he flattered himſelf that it would be unneceſſary to make any appeal to the public on a matter which affected himſelf excluſively; nor is it without ſincere concern, that he now finds hinſelf under the neceſsity of entering thus publicly into a vindication of his conduct. He is however, confident that every liberal mind will give him credit for taking a ſtep which he feels to be due to his caracter, to the honour and dignity of his family, and which narks his anxiety to ſtand well with the country in general.

QUERIE PUT TO CAPTAIN DODD BY HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF KENT, AND HIS ANSWERS THERETO. 26TH JULY 1809.

Q. Have I either directly or indirectly ſanctioned, adviſed, or encouraged any attack upon the Duke of York.—A. Never. (ſigned T. Dodd.)

Q. Have I had to your knowledge any acquintance or communication with Colonel Wardle, or any of the perſons concerned in bringing forward the inveſtigation reſpecting the Duke of York's conduct, which took place in Parliment laſt winter, either direct or indirect?—A. I feel confident that your Royal Highneſs has no ſuch knowledge or acquintance. (T. Dodd)

Q. Have I to your knowledge, ever had any acquintance with, or knowledge of Mrs. Clarke, or any communication with her direct or indirect, upon the ſubject above-named, or any other?—A. I am confident your Royal Highneſs never had. (Signed T. Dodd)

Q. Have I ever expreſſed to you any ſentiment which could induce you to believe that I approved of what was brought forward in Parliament againſt the Duke of York, or of any proceeding that would tend to his obolquy or diſgrace?—A. Never, I have heard your Royal Highneſs lament the buſineſs *viva voce*, and you made the ſame communication to me in writing. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. Have you ever, to your recollection, expreſſed yourſelf either by word or in writing, either to Colonel Wardle or Mrs. Clarke, or to any other perſon connected with the inveſtigation on the Duke of York's conduct, in any way that could give them reaſon to ſuppoſe that I approve of the meaſure or would countenance thoſe concerned in bringing it forward? A. Never. But I have, on the contrary, expreſſed myſelf, that your Royal Highneſs would have a very different feeling. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. What were my expreſsions on the ſubject of the pamphlet which appeared, paſsing cenſure on the coiduct of the Duke of York, and others of my family, and holding up my character to praiſe; and what have been the ſentiments which I have uniformly expreſſed on ſimilar publications, whether in the newspapers or otherwiſe?—A. I have invariably heard your Royal Highneſs regret that any perſon ſhould attempt to do juſtice to your own character at the expence of that of the Duke of York, or any other member of your family. (Signed T. Dodd.)

Q. During the ten years you have been my private Secretary, when, in the moſt confidential moments, I have given vent to my wounded feelings upon profeſsional ſubjects, did you ever hear me expreſs myſelf inimical

(*Continued in the Supplement.*)

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